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## SOME CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE.

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DURING the progress of work on the flora of the central portion of New York State a number of changes in nomenclature have been found necessary. It has seemed desirable to bring these together and publish them as a group.

*TYPHA ANGUSTIFOLIA* L., var **elongata** (Dudley), comb. nov. *T. latifolia*, var. *elongata* Dudley, Cayuga Flora (Bull. Cornell Univ., Science ii. 102, 1886). *T. angustifolia*, var. *longispicata* Peck, Rep. N. Y. State Bot. xlvii. 162 or 36 (1894). *T. angustifolia*, var. *virginica* Tidestrom, RHODORA xiii. 242 (1911).

Dudley's type has not been seen, but the plant occurring in "large thick masses near the shore or in the water on Canoga and Cayuga Marshes and north of Hill's Branch" is this plant. It is the most abundant form of *Typha* on the Montezuma Marshes, in the bogs at the east end of Lake Ontario and along the St. Lawrence River at least as far north as Ogdensburg. It also occurs about Oneida Lake. Typical *T. angustifolia* is 1-1.5 m. high with lower leaves 3-7 mm. wide and pistillate spike in fruit, 8-13 cm. by 10-17 mm. In var. *elongata* the height is 2-3.5 m., lower leaves 9-15 mm. broad and pistillate spikes 15-25 (30) cm. by 20-23 mm.

*MUHLENBERGIA MEXICANA* (L.) Trin., forma **commutata** (Scribn.), forma nov. *M. mexicana*, subsp. *commutata* Scribn. RHODORA ix. 18 (1907). *M. mexicana*, var. *commutata* Farwell, Rep. Mich. Acad. Sci. xvii. 181 (1916).

*MUHLENBERGIA FOLIOSA* Trin., forma **ambigua** (Torrey), forma nov. *M. ambigua* Torr. Nicolle's Rep. 164 or 237 (1843). *M. foliosa*, subsp. *ambigua* Scribn. RHODORA ix. 20 (1907).

Following the practice of recent years, awned plants of a normally unawned species are considered as forms, not varieties, unless there are other points of difference.

AGROSTIS TENUIS Sibth., forma **aristata** (Parnell), forma nov. *A. vulgaris aristata* Parnell, Grass. Scot. 34 (1842).

Until it is decided whether *A. capillaris* L. is *A. vulgaris* With. as held by Hitchcock<sup>1</sup> and Schinz,<sup>2</sup> or some other species as held by several botanists including Piper,<sup>3</sup> we may follow Piper in using the next oldest name that applies unquestionably to *A. vulgaris*, namely *A. tenuis* Sibth. This name antedates *A. vulgaris* With. by two years. The awned form of this species has often been cited as var. *aristata* Gray, but reference to the original description<sup>4</sup> will show that Gray regarded his plant as an awned form of *A. alba*, not of *A. vulgaris*. The earliest name found by the writer for the awned form of *A. tenuis* (*A. vulgaris*) is that of Parnell cited above.

ERIOPHORUM VIRGINICUM L., forma **album** (Gray), forma nov. *E. virginicum*, var. *album* Gray, Man. ed. 5. 566 (1876).—The form with white bristles.

CAREX TENERA Dewey, var. **echinodes** (Fernald), comb. nov. *C. straminea*, var. *echinodes* Fernald, Proc. Amer. Acad. xxxvii. 474 (1902).

Mackenzie<sup>5</sup> has recently shown that *C. straminea* as understood by Fernald and others is not *C. straminea* Willd. but is the *C. tenera* of Dewey.

CAREX UMBELLATA Schk., forma **vicina** (Dewey), forma nov. *C. umbellata*, var. *vicina* Dewey, Amer. Jour. Sci. x. Tab. D, f. 13 (1826); xi. 317 (1826).

Plants of *C. umbellata* often occur with rather tall culms at the top of which are one or two pistillate spikes in addition to the staminate spike. This form would seem to be worthy of notice as it might be mistaken by the beginner for *C. communis* or other species of the group. These plants do not seem to constitute a definite race.

CAREX HYSTERICINA Muhl., forma **Dudleyi** (Bailey), forma nov. *C. hystericina*, var. *Dudleyi* Bailey, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club i. 54 (1889). *C. Pseudo-Cyperus* × *C. hystericina*? Dudley, Cayuga Flora, 118 (1886). *C. hystericina*, var. *Cooleyi* Robins. & Fernald, Gray's Man. ed. 7. 251 (1908), not *C. Cooleyi* Dewey, Amer. Jour. Sci. xlvi. 144 (1845), and not *C. hystericina* β Dewey, Wood's Classb. 206 (1861).

<sup>1</sup> Gen. N. A. Grasses. Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. no. 772, Mar. (1920).

<sup>2</sup> Mitth. Bot. Mus. Zürich, xcii. 261 (1921).

<sup>3</sup> Bull. U. S. Dept. Agr. no. 692, July (1918).

<sup>4</sup> Man. ed. 1. 578 (1848).

<sup>5</sup> Bull. Torr. Bot. Club xlii. 603 (1915).

Dewey's plant had long peduncles but short spikes, and the plant was said to be prostrate. Our plant is a tall robust form of *C. hysteri-cina* with ordinary peduncles but long pistillate spikes.

**POLYGONUM MUHLENBERGII** (Meisn.) Watson, forma **natans**, forma nov.—Caulibus submersis elongatis natantibus; foliis natantibus glabris lucidis.

Stems elongated, rooted at base, submerged, floating above; leaves floating, glabrous, glossy. Some specimens examined are: MASSACHUSETTS: Lake Cochituate, Natick, 1908, *K. M. Wiegand & M. Heatley*. NEW YORK: Hermon, *O. P. Phelps*, no. 1550. COLORADO: Fort Logan, 1915, *P. A. Munz*, no. 26. WASHINGTON: Moscow, 1913, *W. C. Muenscher*, no. 129 (TYPE in Herb. New York State College of Agriculture.) It occurs occasionally through central New York.

This form bears the same relation to typical *P. Muhlenbergii* that the floating form of *P. amphibium* does to f. *terrestre* (Leers) Blake and f. *Hartwrightii* (Gray) Blake. It can usually be distinguished from *P. amphibium* by the more acute leaves, longer spikes (3–9 cm.) and flowers of a deeper pink.

**OENOTHERA PARVIFLORA** L., var. **angustissima** (Gates), var. nov. *O. angustissima* Gates, RHODORA xv. 46 (1913).

**OENOTHERA BIENNIS** L., var. **nutans** (Atkins. & Bart.), var. nov. *O. nutans* Atkinson & Bartlett, RHODORA xv. 83 (1913).

**OENOTHERA BIENNIS** L., var. **pyncocarpa** (Atkins. & Bart.), var. nov. *O. pyncocarpa* Atkinson & Bartlett, RHODORA xv. 83 (1913).

In recent years the writer has given much attention to the "biennis" group of *Oenothera*, both in the field and in the larger herbaria, but without very satisfactory results. There seem to be two species in the eastern United States of the kind usually understood as species by taxonomists. These have been given expression in Gray's Man. ed. 7 as *O. muricata* and *O. biennis*. The two species differ by good structural characters, but these are not the characters usually designated in our manuals. In the former species the pubescence of the foliage, if present, is strigose, the body of the seeds about 1.7 to 2.2 mm. long and 1.0 to 1.5 mm. broad, and the sepal-tips often subterminal. In *O. biennis* the leaves are velvety beneath and somewhat thinner in texture, the seeds 1.2 to 1.8 mm. long and about 0.8 mm. broad, and the sepal-tips usually terminal and connivent. All other forms with which the writer is familiar are not distinct structurally, but intergrade, and the differences are frequently very slight and difficult to recognize. The status of the large-flowered forms variously called *O. Lamarckiana*, *O. grandiflora*, etc., is not clear. They may

be good species or only forms of the above two species. They evidently represent more than one race. The writer believes that the names *O. parviflora* L.<sup>1</sup> and *O. muricata* L.<sup>2</sup> apply to the same species.<sup>3</sup> *O. parviflora* was said by Linnaeus<sup>4</sup> to differ from *O. biennis* in having the apex of the fruit "coronatus margine octifido nec quadrifido" and to have stems with scattered hairs without tuberculate bases, leaves repand-subdentate less soft, calyx tube "quadruplo-brevior," denticulate below the apex (therefore the mucros distant before anthesis) and distant petals half as large as those of *O. biennis*. No species other than the so-called *O. muricata* answers this description. This species in many of its forms does not have muricate hairs and the petals are often small. The eight-lobed fruit would seem to have been an error or based on an unusual plant; but the four lobes are in many plants slightly retuse, and it would not be strange if Linnaeus' plant were an extreme in this respect. None of the numerous names proposed in *Oenothera* seem to apply to the three New York State forms here under consideration other than those cited above. Since these three forms are characteristic types in central New York, it is necessary to give them legitimate varietal names. In so doing *O. biennis* L. is interpreted in the sense of Bartlett.<sup>5</sup>

RHODODENDRON NUDIFLORUM (L.) Torr., var. **roseum** (Lois.), var. nov. *Azalea rosea* Lois. in Duham. Traite Arb. Arbust. ed. 2, v. 224, t. 64 (1812). *Rhododendron roseum* Rehder, Monog. Azaleas, Pub. Arnold Arb. ix. 138 (1921). *A. prinophylla* Small, N. Amer. Flora xxix. 42 (1914).

The earlier var. *rosea* Sweet was a *nomen nudum*. After a study of his own material and that in the Gray Herbarium the writer is unable to accept the view of Rehder that this is a species distinct from *R. nudiflorum*. In fact it seems to grade into that and at most the difference is one of pubescence only. The writer has been unable to make out a stamen difference as cited by Rehder.

ASTER **lucidulus** (Gray), sp. nov. *A. puniceus*, var. *lucidulus*, Gray, Synopt. Flora N. Amer. i. pt. 2, 195 (1884). *A. puniceus*, var. *lucidus* MacMillan, Met. Minn. 517 (1892).

This is a good species, having shorter internodes than *A. puniceus*, smoother and more glossy leaves, more congested heads with pale

<sup>1</sup> Systema Nat. ed. 10, 998 (1759).

<sup>2</sup> Systema Nat. ed. 12, 263 (1767).

<sup>3</sup> See also Farwell, Am. Mid. Nat. viii. 272 (1923).

<sup>4</sup> Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 492 (1762).

<sup>5</sup> RHODORA xv. 48 (1913).

lilac instead of violet-blue rays, about 35 instead of 50 disk flowers and straighter less spreading involucre bracts. The two species when growing together would rarely be confused. Gray cites *A. lucidus* Wend. as a synonym, but neither de Candolle nor Nees von Esenbeck was clear as to the identity of Wenderoth's plant, and Gray gave no reasons for his interpretation. The original description of Wenderoth is not convincing. *A. lucidus* Wend. is antedated by *A. lucidus* Moench, which also is difficult to interpret.

*BIDENS FRONDOSA* L., var. **pallida** Wiegand, comb. nov. *B. melano-carpa pallida* Wiegand, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club xxvi. 406 (1899).

The taxonomic status of the plants included originally under this variety is not clear. They have the appearance of hybrids, also of ecological forms. Sporadic plants of this type still are found about Cayuga Lake.

*ARCTIUM MINUS* Bernh., var. **corymbosum**, var. nov. *A. nemorosum* (b) and (c) Fernald & Wiegand, RHODORA xii. 46 (1910).—Capitulis plus minusve corymbosis.

Heads more or less corymbose instead of subspicate. Native of Europe and widely scattered in the New World.

Authors have variously interpreted this form as the *Lappa vulgaris* Hill or *L. intermedia* Lange.<sup>1</sup> Hill's plate might represent this form but has more the appearance of *A. Lappa*. Lange's illustration in Flora Danica might be interpreted as our form or as a chance extreme of *A. minus*, but his description definitely calls for racemose heads, and Reichenbach so figures them. Also *A. minus*, var. *paniculatum* Lange<sup>2</sup> would not seem to be quite our plant. As no name has been found which applies with reasonable surety to the plant in question a new name is here proposed. Much of the material of this variety in the Herbarium of Cornell University has the aspect of a hybrid between *A. Lappa* and *A. minus*, but whether this is its true origin cannot be said. In 1910 Fernald and Wiegand (l. c.), following some European authors, retained *A. nemorosum* Lejeune as distinct from *A. minus* (Hill.) Bernh. In the opinion of the writer, observations in the field since that time have not tended to support this view, as the projection of the florets beyond the involucre varies much in the same plant, and the achenes vary in color, especially in the proportion of light and dark markings. It seems best to treat these forms all as *A. minus*.

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<sup>1</sup> Evans, Jour. Bot. li. 113 (1913).

<sup>2</sup> Lange, Dansk. Fl. ed. 4, 357 (1886).